JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and dulyattended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmaking en, als Officiee moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST* 14, 1813. [NO. 77.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received, for the conveyance of Rice, and other Colonial Produce, and Stores to the Island of Banca, from the Ports in the Eastern Districts on account of the Honorable Company.

The tenders are to specify the rate per Coyang at which the freight will be taken, and the ships will be liable to the condition of bringing freight back if required by Government.

The date at which they will be ready to receive Cargo is also to be noticed in the tender.

The vessels will be required to sail for Banca, in the month of September or in the first week of October.

Tenders to the above effect will be received by the Secretary to Government from the 20th instant, to the 10th September.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, the 12 *Aug.* 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat schriftelyke aanbiedengen ontvangen zullen worden, om Ladingen Ryst en andere Koloniale Producten, mitsgaders Gouvernements goederen, uit de Havens van Java's Noord-oost Kust naar het Eiland Banka overte voeren, voor rekening van de Compagnie.

Men zal moeten opgeven tegen hoeveel per Koyang, de vragt zal worden ingenomen. En de Schepen zullen onderworpen zyn aan de bepaling om eene terugladiug te ontvangen wanneer het Gouvernement zulks mogt vorderen.

Mede zal moeten bekend gesteld worden, den tyd wanneer men gereed zal wezen om de Lading inteschepen.

De Schepen zullen naar Banka moeten Zeilen in de maand September of wel in de eerste week van October.

De voorschreven aanbiedingen zullen ontvanged worden by den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, van den 20sten dezer tot den 10de September aanstaande.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, *den* 12 *Augs*: 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes drawn in the last Lottery of Probo-boling Paper, will be payable in Silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, after the 1st of September next, and that for the accommodation of the holders of those prizes at Batavia, the same will in like manner be payable at Batavia in Treasury Notes.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT hierby geadverteerd dat de pryzen getrokken by de jongste uitloting van Probolingo Papier betaalbaar zullen zyn in Zilver, by de Tresaurie te Samarang en te Sourabaya, na den 1ten September aanstaande.

En dat tot gerief van de houders van uitgetrokkene Probolingo Papieren te Batavia, dezelve in gelyker voegen, zullen worden uitbetaald te Batavia in Tresaurie-bills.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyn Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

Batavia 13 Augs: 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A LARGE quantity of PRIZE COFFEE, in excellent condition, will be sold by Public Auction in the course of the present month.—Due Notice will be given of the day of Sale, &c.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the Lands of Probolingo, Bisuke and Panarockan having reverted to Government, the attention of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been drawn to the Paper Currency now in circulation on the Security of those Estates, and it appearing on reference to the principal holders of that Paper, that it would be a great convenience to the Public, and also an equitable and liberal arrangement, if Treasury Notes bearing an Interest of 6 per cent per annum were issued in lieu of the Probolingo Paper now in circulation, calculating the Probolingo Notes at the highest rate they bore in the market at the date of the death of the late Chinese Proprietor. Notice is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, bearing Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be accordingly issued at the Treasuries of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in exchange for Probolingo Notes, at the rate of 40 Spanish Dollars for each Probolingo Note of 100 Rix Dollars.

Applications for the exchange above-mentioned to be made at the respective Treasuries above-mentioned, between the 1st of September and 1st of October next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Landen van *Probolingo*, *Besoekie* en *Panaroekan*, wederom onder de beheering gekomen zynde van het Gouvernement, zoo heeft ten gevolge daarvan Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in overweging genomen de staat van de papieremunt thans in circulatie onder een verband van de gezegde Landen; en na gedaan onderzoek by de voornaamste houders van dit papier gebleken zynde, dat het niet alleen ten voordeele van het publiek, maar ook eene billyke en anneemlyke schikking zyn zoude, indien *Treasury Bills* een interest gevende van 6 ten honderd, wierden uitgegeven in stede van het Probolingo papier, nu in circulatie, de Probolingosche papieren gerekend tegens de hoogste prys welke zy in de markt hadden, ten tyde van het overlyden van den voormaligen Chineschen eigenaar.

Zoo wordt hier by bekend gemaakt dat *Treasury Bills*, gevende een interest van 6 ten honderd, zullen worden uitgegeven by de Treasury te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya in verwisseling voor Probolingo papier, gerekend tegens 40 Spaansche Dalers voor elke 100 Rds. in Probolingo papier.

En zal men zich tot de voorschreven verwisseling moeten vervoegen, by de respective Kassen voormeld tusschen den 1ste September en den 1ste October aanstaande.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 13 Aug. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Government Advertisement under date November 5, 1812, that the annual Quit Rent of one half per cent on the amount purchase of the Lands sold by Government in the Preanger Regencies and Crawang, will be received at the Office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, and such Proprietors of Lands, as are liable to pay the same, are requested to send in the amount on or before the 1st day of September next.

J. McQUOID,
Resident.

BUITENZORG, August 5, 1813.

For Sale or to Let,

A NEW and commodious HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the South side of Ryswick.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be ready to provide Tonnage to a certain extent to any Individuals who may be desirous of procuring Freight to England for Goods the produce of the Eastern Islands, and that applications for the same will be received at the Office of the Secretary to Government, on or before the 20th instant.

The applications to be made in writing, with the words "Application for Tonnage" on the cover, and to state the quantity and description of Goods, whether gruff or light, and when the same will be ready to be shipped.

The Goods to be shipped under the existing regulations of the East India Company, and Freight to be paid at the rate of £.24 Sterling per Ton, payable in London, out of the net proceeds.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, *August* 3, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat Zyne Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, genegen is om tot een zekeré hoeveelheid, Scheepsruimte te bezorgen aan de geenen die eenige Goederen, Voortbrengselen zynde van de Oostersche Eilanden, naar Engeland wenschen te zenden op Vragt. En dat daartoe verzoek kan gedaan worden ten Kantore van den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, op of voor den 20sten dezer.

De verzoeken zullen gedaan worden in geschrifte, met bekendstelling op het Couvert van de woorden " Request om Vragt", in dezelven zullen de hoeveelheden en de soorten der Goederen bekend gesteld worden, asmede of dezelven zwaar of ligt, en wanneer gereed zullen zyn om te worden ingescheept.

De inscheep der Goederen zal geschieden ingevolge de bestaande bepalingen van de Oost Indische Compagnie, en zullen de Vragtgelden, gerekend worden tegen £ 24 per ton, en betaald worden in London, uit de verkoopspenningen.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 3de Augustus 1813.

Advertisement.

BY authority from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Notice is hereby given, that a quantity of Coffee belonging to Government, will be exposed to Public Sale in the presence of the Commercial Committee, at the Spice Stores, on Monday the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Coffee to be put up in lots of 50 peculs, and to be free of Export Duty.—Payment to be made in three months, on security being given.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the President of the Commercial Committee.

W. J. CRANSSEN.

Advertentie.

OP authorisatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,—Wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat op Maandag den 16de dezer voor de West-zydsche Negotie Pakhuizen, ten overstaan van het Commercieel Committee per publieke vendutie zal worden verkogt, een zeker hoeveelheid Gouvernements Coffy.

De Coffy zal opgeveild worden by partyen van 50 picols en aan geene uitgaande regten onderhevig zyn.—De betaling zal naverloop van drie maanden kunnen geschieden, mits daar voor behoorlyk borg stellende.—Ter erlanging van nadere informatie kan aanvrage worden gedaan by de President van het Commercial Committee.

W. J. CRANSSEN.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende, Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Dingsnag den 17de Augustus 1813.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van *W. Watt*, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Grote-rivier, van Europisch Zeyldoek, Touwerken, Sweedsche Theer, Timmermans Gereedschappen, Knipmessen, Chitsen, Bengaalsche Boter in Potten, en andere Goederen meer.

Op Woensdag en Donderdag den 18*de en* 19*de Augustus* 1813.

VOOR de Woning van *Hamid Lebe*, staande op de Moorsche-passer, van Juweelen, en andere Edele Gesteentens, Goud en Zilver-werken, Lywaten, nevens verscheide andere Goederen, zullende van het een en ander 's daags bevorens zynde Dingsdag den 17de deezer, 's voormiddags van 9 tot 11 uuren, toondag worden gehouden.

Op Vrydag den 20sten Augustus 1813.

VOOR de Bakkery van *J. A. Lion*, staande in de Zand-zee, van Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, Javasche Lywaten, Caapsche Boter in Vaten, Hoeden, Clapper-en Dompel-oly, Zout-vleesch, Blatjang, Tammerinde in Balys, Rotting-matten, en wesmeer.

OP Zaturdag den 21ste Augustus 1813. 's morgens om 9 uuren, zal door den Secretaris van Boedelmeesteren *Willem van Bercum*, ten overstaan van Commissarissen, Verkoping worden gehouden op de voorzaal van het oude Chineesche Hospitaal, van een parthy Goud en Zilver-werken, gemakte Klederen, Huismeubelen, en Slaven, item Vaste-goederen, voor reekening van onderscheiden Boedels.

Advertentie.

VAN wegens Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, word bekend gemaakt, dat de beleeningen op Vaste Goederen welke in de maand Maart l. l. zyn aangegaan; als mede de Losse Panden, waar van de tyd der beleening, volgens de Recipissen, met ultimo September aanstaande koomt te eindigen, voor of uitterlyk op den 25sten dier maand, door de beleeners dienen te worden gelost, wyl dezelve anders tegen het eynde derzelver maand, op een of meer daar toe nader te bepalene dagen, als vervallen Panden, openlyk zullen worden Verkocht.

Batavia in de Bank van Leenind den 14de Augustus 1813.

P. DECKER, *Sec:*

FOR SALE,

A SILVER POCKET CHRONOMETER, by *Gillett*, warranted to perform well.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

Advertentie.

PAPET, bied uit de Hand te Koop zyn Huis in de Koestraat.

Advertentie.

BY P. VERMEER, en Companie zyn te bekoomen voor Civiele Prysen, Rottings, gedroogde Pinang en gedroogde Huyden by Cavelingen.

Batavia den 6de Augustus 1813.

P. VERMEER.

Advertentie.

ALLE de genen welke iets te vorderen hebben of wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Chineese Kalkbander *Tan Eengwy*, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen binnen de tyd van een maand, gereekend van heeden, aan *H. F. Salingre*, woonende aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier.

Advertisement.

THE following Establishment lately formed in England is published for general information.

India Agency.

The following plan of a new Establishment of Agency, in London, is submitted to the consideration and patronage of the British Residents in India.

It will be carried on under the Firm of SCOTT AND FAIRLIE, by ROBERT SCOTT, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present a Partner in the House of Newton, Gordon, Murdoch and Scott, of Madeira, and WILLIAM FAIRLIE, junior, a near relation of the wel known and respected character of that name, so long resident in Calcutta, and now at the head of the House of Fairlie, Bonham and Co. of London.

It is *not* the intention of this Establishment to take charge of consignments of goods from India, or to carry on any business whatever on their own account.

Their object principally is, to supply, *on Agency*, individuals and families in India, with every article of domestic consumption usually drawn from this Country; and with such of the great variety of British Manufactures and of Foreign Productions procurable in England, as the taste or wants of the European Inhabitants of India may require.

The Plan of this Agency is altogether novel, none other for the same purposes being now, or ever having before been in existence. It is commenced under a firm belief, arising out of personal observation on the spot, and since confirmed from various quarters by the testimony of Friends, that an establishment of the kind would be a real and general conveuience to the British Society of India. The times are peculiarly favorable to its successful execution, as there cannot be a doubt that the approaching renewal of the Company's Charter, will greatly multiply and facilitate the means of communication between this Country and India.

The following are amongst the advantages that will be derived by individuals in India who may avail themselves of this new agency:

The certainty of having the very best Articles sent them that this Country can supply.

The moderate terms on which every thing will be furnished, no addition being made to the Original Cost and Charges except the Agent's Commission.

The opportunity of exercising their own taste and judgment in ordering the different Articles they may require, and the full assurance that their directions will be strictly attended to.

The careful superintendence that will be given to the execution of their Commissions in this Country, by persons who having themselves resided in India, and mixed in those Circles from whence the greatest demand upon their Services will probably arise, have a correct knowledge of the Description of Articles best suited to the Climate and to the different Situations of their Employers.

The same attention will be paid to orders of trifling value as to the more extensive commissions, and every care exerted for the safe conveyance of the smallest packages; but it is evident that these must always run more risk than those of larger bulk, and the expenses on a Commission of lesser value will greatly exceed, comparatively, those on Articles of higher cost. To obviate these objections, it is suggested that several Gentlemen at the same station, whose wants, individually, are trifling, should join their orders together and form one commission of the whole.

It will be advisable when the articles required are not of a common kind, that the most minute description possible should accompany the order, and when that description admits of being further aided by a sketch or drawing, it will in most cases be very useful to furnish it.

Every order should be forwarded in duplicate, and must specify to whose care at the different Presidencies, respectively, the Commissions shall be addressed.

To those of their Constituents in India who have no Agents at the Presidencies, Scott and Fairlie offer the accommodation of having the goods consigned to the Care of their own Friends, who will duly advise the parties of the Arrival of their Commissions, and attend to their directions in forwarding them up the country.

The most respectable tradesmen will be employed in this Country for the general purposes of the Agency, but although a preference will naturally be given to those on whose ability and punctuality the greatest dependance can be placed, it is by no means intended to preclude the free choice of others, by whom it may be particularly desired that orders should be executed.

In the selection of Books and Instruments of Science, and of all other articles in the choice of which an equal degree of judgment is required, recourse will be had to the assistance of Friends in whose talents and discrimination every reliance may be placed.

The Superintendance of Commissions for Articles of Taste and Fancy, such as Jewellery, Millinery, &c. will likewise be committed to appropriate hands.

The utmost attention will be paid not only to the quality of every article put up for shipment, but also to its *secure package*; this last being a point of the greatest importance, with a view to the arrival of the goods at their destination in a perfect state.

But, having taken every precaution in their power to avert damage on the Voyage, the Agents cannot be answerable, should it actually occur; they solicit, however, an early Intimation of any Accident of that nature, with a full account of the extent to which it has gone, and of the apparent Cause of it, in order that, should it be imputable to the People employed in this Country, redress may, if possible be obtained from them, and a like occurrence guarded against in future.

Every thing shipped will be insured here, unless when Orders are given to the contrary, and should any Damage arise from bad Weather at Sea, or accident to the Ship, the Underwriters will make good the Loss, on the proper Vouchers being sent home. In cases of *total* Loss, the whole Amount will be recovered from the Underwriters, and the Commission will either be re-executed, or the Money returned to the Parties, at their option.

In order further to extend, in every practicable way, the general Accommodation which it is the object of this Agency to afford to its Constituents, packages of all descriptions will be received from their Friends and Relations in this Country, and forwarded to India with the utmost Care: the charge, on those occasions, will be the same as if the whole Transaction had passed through the Agent's hands—the trouble, it is evident, will generally be much greater.

It will also fall within the scope of this Agency to take charge of Presents from India, to clear them at the India House and forward them to their destination.

As it may be a considerable convenience to residents in India, not having any fixed Agent in London, to obtain a secure Channel through which to make occasional Remittances to their Friends at Home, that object will also be included in the proposed Agency; and all Sums so intrusted to the care of Scott and Fairlie, will be appropriated strictly according to the Instructions of their Constituents; a Commission of One per Cent. being charged on such Transactions.

In a Business of such variety and minute detail as this Agency will probably embrace, it is very difficult to fix a General Scale of Remuneration for those who carry it on, which shall at once be an equivalent for the Time and Attention it will require, without being too burdensome to their employers.

The undermentioned Charges will, for the present, be adopted, and should it hereafter be found necessary to revise and alter them, timely notice of such intention will be given to all those likely to be affected by the change.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

On the Cost and Charges of every Order executed	5 per Cent.
On the Value and Charges of all Articles not provided by the Agency but forwarded through its medium to India	5 per Cent.
On the actual Disbursements incurred in clearing Presents from India, i. e. on the Amount of Duties and Charges	5 per Cent.
On receiving and paying Money, when there is no further Transaction.	1 per Cent.

From the nature of the Business here detailed, its is evident that it will not admit of being carried on unless Funds for the purpose are previously placed in the Hands of the Agents; it is therefore indispensably necessary that every order from India be accompanied by a Bill at a short Sight, for a Sum fully equal to its execution, or by a correspondent Credit on some respectable House in London. Excepting on those Terms, Scott and Fairlie will be under the necessity of declining all Commissions which may be transmitted to them; and they trust that a rigid and impartial adherence to this Rule, so obviously necessary, and so publicly made known, will not, by any of their Correspondents, be construed into personal disrespect or an intentional neglect of their Wishes.

No Commission will be charged on Orders for Madeira Wine, and it will be optional with the Party ordering it, either to remit its cost in the first instance to this Country, or to pay for it on its arrival in India. Regular annual Supplies, of the first Quality, will be forwarded direct from the Island, by Newton, Gordon, Murdoch and Scott.

It is requested that all Orders and Letters for Scott and Fairlie be addressed to No. 9, Wormwood Street, London; and either forwarded to them direct, or through Messrs. Fairlie, Fergusson and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras; Messrs. Shotton, Calder and Co., Bombay; Messrs. James Carnegy and Co., Penang; or Alexander Shank, Esq. Canton.

No. 9, Wormwood Street, London,
10th November, 1812.

With the Permission of Government

MR. W. ROBINSON, Missionary, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will open a School, at Molenvliet, on the 1st of September next, for the purpose of teaching the English language, and instructing Children in Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Latin.—School hours from eight in the morning till twelve. The greatest attention will be paid, both to the morals of the pupils, and their progress in learning.

July 31, 1813.

W. ROBINSON, publiceert by deesen, dat Zyn Edele van voornemens is, instructie te geeven ten zyne huise op Molenvliet, over het Gouvernements huis, in het Engelsch, Latteyn, Leesen, Schryve en Cyvere, hy kan niet mankeere zig te recommandeer aan het geëerd publiek, belove ten alle deele zyn best te doen, aan alle die zig by hem vervoege tot desselfs oogmerk.

July 31, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A WELL built pleasure BOAT, with standing and running rigging, the Property of Mr. van Panhuis, laying in the river behind the house lately occupied by that Gentleman in Cow-street, to be seen on application at the aforesaid house.

Advertentie.

UIT de Hand te Koop een wel gemaakte Boeijer of Plaizier Jagt met Zeil en Tteil, toebehorende den Heer *Van Panhuis*, leggende in het Revier agter aan het Huis in de Koestraat, van waar het zelve by aanvarage te zien is.

Advertentie.

DE geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van de Heer *van Panhuis*, gelieven daarvan binnen 14 dagen opgave te doen aan

J. SCHILL, *jun.*

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the late H. CALMEYER, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims, or pay their debts as soon as possible to the Executors *Van der Keer* and *Ronge*.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *H. Calmeyer*, gelieve daarvan zo spoedig mogelyk opgave te doen aan de Testamentaire Executeuren in gemelde Boedel *Van der Keer* en *Ronge*.

HEDEN Verloste van een Zoon de Echtgenote van

Samarang den 2de Aug: 1813 — D. C. VAN BLOMMENSTEIN.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Cappelhoff, to be first Member of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, vice van Panhuys.

Mr. Bohl, to be Commandant of the Burgher Corps at Sourabaya, vice Bouberg, resigned.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Aug. 13, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, August 10, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Order be published for general information.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, April 3d, 1813.

The Governor General in Council, observing that no rate of Passage or Table Money has hitherto been fixed for the Wives of Officers who may obtain the special permission of Government to accompany their Husbands on Foreign Service, is pleased to determine, that when an Officer obtains permission to take his Wife with him on Foreign Service, and when no extra accommodation is required beyond that which the Husband is entitled to by his rank, the Lady shall be received on board and accommodated at the Captain's or Commander's Table at the rate of 4 Sicca Rupees per diem.

In cases in which the Child or Children of an Officer may be permitted by Government to accompany the Father on Service beyond Sea, His Lordship in Council is pleased to fix 2 Sicca Rupees per diem as the rate to be charged by the Captain or Commander, for the accommodation of each Child, while on Board of ship.

The rates above specified are applicable to the chartered Ships of the Honorable Company, and generally to all Ships engaged as transports proceeding on the public service, unless in the instance of Ships of the latter description, circumstances shall render it necessary to provide for the accommodation of Officers, their Wives and Children, under a special engagement.

The Governor General in Council deems it proper to signify his expectation, that the Commanders of Ships sailing under the protection of this Government, will on all occasions, conform to the rates above specified, in their demands of Passage Money, for the accommodation of the Ladies and Children of married Officers on board of their respective Ships, from Port to Port in India.

His Lordship in Council, in promulgating the foregoing Regulation, deems it proper to express in the most distinct terms, that no expence incurred on account of the accommodation of the Wives and Children of Officers on Board of Ship, is to be borne by Government.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Secretary to the Government
Mil. Dept.

(A true Copy)
C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

By the arrival of the Honorable Company's ships Lord Eldon and William Pitt, we have had access to a series of English newspapers to the 16th March last, and it is with the most sincere satisfaction we can add that they contain the most clear and decisive statements of the uniform and splendid success which has attended the operations of the Russian Armies, and that to the latest period of these advices the spirit of resistance against the tyranny and power of Bonaparte was rapidly spreading.

It appears that subsequently to the battle of the 19th November, Bonaparte delivered over charge of his army to Murat, and fled in disguise as a servant of Count Caulencourt through Germany. His arrival in Paris was followed by an extraordinary meeting of the Senate, in which the most active measures were ordered for recruiting the French army by an extensive and most oppressive conscription through the Empire—hints were also given that voluntary loans would be acceptable from the people, and vast promises held out of "driving back the Russians into "their frightful climate in the next campaign."—What a falling off from the projects which were held out when Bonaparte entered the frontiers of Russia.—Then the Bulletins held out the immediate chastisement of the Emperor Alexander, for daring to think and act as an independent Sovereign; now they talk only of driving his troops back to their own *Frightful Climate*, and begin to hope that Dantzic will be able to stand a seige.—Not a word is said of the German Princes, or of the assurance that they would lose sight of the present glorious opportunity to re-assert their independence, and to shake off the disgraceful bondage that has so heavily oppressed them.—With these appearances, for there can be no doubt that Bonaparte would have eagerly grasped at any favorable intelligence to amuse "the good people of Paris," we may reasonably conclude that he had nothing satisfactory to relate and we may confidently refer to the German Gazettes for the most correct information of what has occurred.

In short, Bonaparte fled from his army in despair, and to the latest advices yet received, had collected no effectual resources to recover what he had lost.

Official documents of the middle of February state that the Russians had at that period captured from the French during the campaign—

Generals	41.
Officers	1,293.
Privates	167,516.
Cannon	1,131.

when to this number is added the immense loss sustained by the sufferings of the retreat, and by the incessant attacks of irregular horse upon a dispirited and broken army, besides the thousands killed on the Field of Battle, the statement which is given that scarcely 50,000 men returned of the immense army which Bonaparte led against Moscow seems highly probable and worthy of credit.

The Russian army entered Berlin on the 24th February, and private accounts on the 1st March state that they subsequently entered Hamburgh, and were closely pursuing the siege of Dantzic, which Fortress was not expected to hold out long, as the Garrison was formed of German troops and were in a state of tumult and discontent.

The latest accounts are of the 9th March from Gottenburgh, at which period the French had entirely left Hamburgh, Altona, Lubeck, and all the adjoining country, and it is stated that the spirit of insurrection against the French was spreading most rapidly. The continental system of commerce was at end.

On the approach of the Russians into Prussia, the Prussian army would not oppose them, and orders were dispatched to arrest the person of the King. His Majesty however receiving intelligence of the intended treachery, escaped into Silesia with his family and joined his troops there. The Gens d'Armes sent to arrest his person were a few hours too late. He has since thrown himself into the arms of the Russians and declared war against France, calling upon his people to join him *en masse*.

The manly and generous proclamations issued by the Emperor Alexander on passing the Prussian frontier, (and which will be found in our subsequent columns) clearly evince the principles by which he will be guided, and they can hardly fail to make an impression worthy of them. Other official documents shew that the influence of Bonaparte is shaken, perhaps irretrievably, in Germany. The Emperor of Austria has issued a declaration stating his intention of preserving the peace and quiet of his frontiers without any appearance whatever of espousing Bonaparte's cause—it is even said that he has refused to increase his contingent of troops for the approaching campaign—and it is not in the nature of mankind that he should forget the injuries and insults he has suffered, or lose sight of his former grandeur merely because his greatest enemy is also by an ignominious treaty become the Husband of his Daughter. It seems therefore reasonable to conclude that the neutrality of the Emperor of Austria may be reckoned upon in the approaching campaign, more especially as it appears that the Russians and their Allies have offered to guarantee his present possessions if he will remain neuter, or to obtain the recovery of his Italian States if he will espouse their cause.

A fresh treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and Sweden, in pursuance of which the Crown Prince is to act against France in the north of Germany, and to declare the restoration of the ancient Government in Hanover and the States of Brunswick.

In the mean time it appears that every exertion is making by Bonaparte to raise a

fresh army—a conscription of 350,000 men is ordered and rigorously carried into effect, and several paragraphs mention the arrival of the greater part of his Field Marshals and Chief Generals at Paris, having followed the example of their Imperial Master, and run away at full speed as opportunities offered.

The measures pursued by Bonaparte since his arrival in France are altogether interesting, and clearly depict his anxiety and alarm.—He has concluded a New Concordat with the Pope, in which His Holiness, in return for being replaced in his spiritual authority over the French Church, and in his temporal power at Rome, has declared the Divorce of Josephine to be legal, and consented to Crown the Empress Maria Louisa, and the King of Rome.—A Regency has also been established in the event of Bonaparte's death. What influence this may produce, however, in the event of such an occurrence, may still be a matter of mere conjecture.

It is not the least curious article in this Concordat that Bishoprics are placed in Holland and in the Hanseatic Towns, under the nomination of the Pope. Is Holland to have her national religion as well as her independence destroyed?

Affairs in England are fully satisfactory.—All disturbances in the interior had ceased, and Commerce had again revived by the removal of the Continental System—3 per cent Consols were on the 15th March, 59½.

The Debates in Parliament with regard to the American war were spirited and unanimous in approving it, and an explicit candid Declaration had been published by the British Government, which will appear in our next publication.

Large re-inforcements sailed for Spain in the beginning of March, and would of course arrive by the beginning of the campaign.—Marquis Wellington was at Freynada at the latest accounts, and it does not appear that any movement of importance had occurred during the winter.—Various accounts however agree in stating that large and frequent convoys had been sent from Spain to France, and it seems extremely probable that the necessity of withdrawing a part of the French force for the re-inforcement of the French army in Germany would render its movements in Spain entirely defensive.

A London Gazette in the beginning of March, mentions that Lord Minto is created an Earl, by the style and title of Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto.

The later English papers are filled with sundry official documents relative to the Princess of Wales, from which it appears that charges of imprudent and improper conduct, brought against her some years ago, and then investigated and brought before the public, are undergoing a discussion in the House of Commons. In a subject of such delicacy and importance we conceive it would be improper to publish these documents—because they are incomplete, and some interval of time may occur before the remainder of them can be expected to reach this Island. Under such circumstances a partial publication could have no effect but to mislead.

A considerable discussion has also taken place on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, and the opposite interests between the port of London on the one hand and the advocates of a Free Trade on the other, seems equally warm and obstinate. Ministers appear to have determined that unless the Company will admit a free trade, they will not countenance the application for the renewal of the Charter. But a late paper mentions that the matter had been compromised, and the present charter would be continued for a few years longer. The question was immediately to come before Parliament.

We observe in one of the London papers an account of the gallant attack on the Kraton at Djocjocarta, which is mentioned in the terms of applause and admiration that have been every where else expressed on this subject. No allusion whatever is made to any change in the Government of these Islands, and we understand that private intelligence from the best authority state that nothing of the kind was in agitation.

The Earl of Moira, with the Countess of London and Moira, was to leave London on the 16th of March.—Dr. Hare accompanies them to India as Surgeon to the Governor General.

In presenting to our friends and subscribers this hasty sketch of the public intelligence, we are far from supposing to be in any way adequate to the importance and extent of the changes that have taken place among the political relations in Europe, or worthy of the subject to which it relates—but we have taken it for granted that such a statement might be acceptable to our readers and we shall endeavour to publish in regular series the most important articles as quickly as circumstance will admit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] August 6.—Arab Brig Fatalkar, Sek Abo Baker, from Samarang 20th July.—Cargo, Sundries.

Same day,—H. C. ship William Pitt, C. W. Butler, from London 18th March, and Madeira 9th April.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Mr. Hooyman—Capt. Jansen—Mr. W. Jansen,—Lieutenants McRea and Cooper, H. M. 78th Regt.—Ensigns Howard and Dixon, H. M. 59th Regt. and 29 Soldiers of do.

Aug. 7.—H. M. ship Malacca, Capt. D. H. McKay.

Aug. 9.—Ship La Constance, Marqui Zeaux, from Samarang 1st Aug.—Passengers, Capt. Garnham—Mr. Tissot—Mr. Chapman—Mr. Armand—Mrs. Marqui Zeaux and Child.

Same day,—Brig Josephina, Kassim, from Paccalongang 30th July.—Cargo, Rice.

Ditto,—Brig Goedeverwagting, Borninkhoff, from Cheribon 8th August.—Cargo, Rice.

Ditto,—Ship Anns, E. Bemont, from Amboyna 30th July in Ballast.

Ditto,—Brig Charlotte, F. Masquirier, from Sourabaya 4th Aug.—Cargo, Sundries.

DEPARTURES.]—August 7.—H. M. ship Hussar, Honorable Captain Elliott.

Same day.—H. M. ship Volage, Captain Leslie.

Do.—H. C. cruizer Aurora, Capt. D. Macdonald.

Do.—Transport Volunteer, T. Waterman.

Do.—Brig Gerina, Schudins.

Aug. 10.—H. M. ship Malacca, Capt. D. H. Mackay.

Same day.—Schooner Maria, E. Matson, for Anjier.

Do.—Arab ship Edarroos, Said Husman, for the Westward.

Aug. 12.—Malay brig Lingin, Matahair.

Do. 13.—Ship Anns, E. Bemont, for Banca.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. ship Lord Eldon—do. do. William Pitt—ship La Constance—do. Anna Margaretha—brig Minerva—do Emilie—do. Jane—do. Sea Flower—do. Eerstezon—do. Charlotte—do. Josephina—do. Goedeverwagting—Arab ship Candang Russi—do. brig Seh Oemar—do. do. Montrose—do. do. Fatalkar.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

London Gazette, January 23, 1813.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JAN. 23, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 2, 1813.

MY LORD,—I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of the Proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.

No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last.

Private letters of the 30th, from Liebau, mention, that the French troops stationed at that place, marched on the 23d of December, for Memel, from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Koningsberg.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderations which have ever characterised his policy are still the same after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular, to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederick its eclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank declaration ought to produce, will under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his States demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian Provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which, for a short time, must result from their occupation.

The Marshal Commander in Chief of the Armies,
(Signed) PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.

When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states. His Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating by false statements, the success of her arms. But, with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive, that in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate, from that list, of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians), who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe, have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years; it is their Governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself; and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

LIST OF GENERALS TAKEN.

1. St. Genies, General of Brigade. 2 Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff. 3. Bonami, General of Brigade. 4. Almeiras, General of Division. 5. Burth, General of Brigade. 6. Meriage, ditto. 7. Klingel, ditto. 8. Preussing, ditto. 9. Camus, ditto. 10. Billiard, ditto. 11. Partono, General of Division. 12. Delitre, Chief of the Staff. 13. Tyszkiewiez, General of Brigade. 14. Wasilewski. 15. Augereau, General of Brigade. 16. Kameusi, ditto. 17. L'Enfantin, ditto. 18. D'Orsun, ditto. 19. Sansan. 20. Pelletier, General of Division. 21. Frier Pego, General of Brigade. 22. Matuszewiez, General of Artillery. 25. Konopka, General of Brigade. 24. Eliser. 25. Blammont, General of Brigade. 26. Cordelier, ditto. 27. Pouget, ditto. 28. Prowbask, ditto. 29. Gauthrise, ditto. 30. Dziwanowski, ditto. 31. Lefebvre, ditto. 32. Zajonezell, General of Division. 33. Guillaume, ditto. 34. Vrede, ditto. 35. Seran, ditto. 36. Vivier, ditto. 37. Gussaint, ditto. 38. Norman, ditto. 39. Jwanowski, ditto. 40. Reeder, ditto. 41. Troussaint, ditto. 42. Valencia, ditto. 43. Lorstell, ditto.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

At length we are put in possession of Buonaparte's avowed intentions as to the prosecution of the war. On the 14th instant, he met the Legislative Body, and delivered to them his formal address, which is on the present, as on prior occasions, to be considered as his general Manifesto to the nations of Europe. Perhaps we cannot give a more candid exposition of it's contents, than by following it paragraph by paragraph.

England, the first and continual object of the tyrant's fears, is always placed in the head and front of his proclamation, of unextinguishable hostility and ambition.

We pass to the manner in which Bonaparte describes his Russian campaign. Listen to him, and it is but a sort of trifling set-off against his successes in Spain,—with this difference in his favour, as a General, that in the military operation he was completely successful, and all his calamities were solely occasioned by the excessive and premature rigour of the winter. After impudently claiming the victory in several battles, which were actually decided against him, and assuring his hearers that the Tartars gratified their ancient hatred of the Muscovites, by burning 50 towns and 4,000 villages, (a pretty decent hyperbole!) he adds, that all this, and even the conflagration of Moscow itself, "changed in no respect the prosperous state of his affairs." This statement involves him in endless contradiction, and proves him to be a liar of the very first magnitude. For what purpose did he push forward, at so much risk, to Moscow! Was it not to secure to his army winter-quarters? Did he not persist, even after he reached that capital, in asserting his determination to winter there, that he might open the campaign with a decisive advantage? If the state of his affairs was perfectly prosperous after the city was destroyed, why did he retreat at all? Or if it was necessary to avoid the approach of winter, why did he not retreat earlier? The cold, as he asserts in the 28th bulletin, began only on the 7th of November; if so, he must have wantonly and gratuitously exposed his army to so tremendous a series of calamities, by lingering at Moscow till the 20th of October. It is, however, an insult on common sense, to weigh and scrutinise minutely such barefaced falsehoods. They bear, on the face of them self-conviction. They have all the characteristic impudence which distinguished the productions of the Barreres, the Talliens, the Merlins, and the thousand other lying organs of his most lying revolution.

If any thing could add to the feelings of detestation and contempt with which the name of Buonaparte must be for ever associated, it would be his hypocritical affectation of sensibility. The miseries of his soldiers "would have broken his heart—if"—If what? If he had any heart to break: if he were not the most coldly selfish, and unfeeling mortal, that history has ever drawn, or imagination conceived.

England, it seems rejoiced at the discomfiture of those hosts which threatened desolation and slavery to so large a portion of the globe. She did more; she called upon the finest provinces of the French empire to be guilty of treason, by revolting against their august and legitimate Sovereign. This charge requires explanation. What is a *province*, and what is *treason*? Is the Spanish monarchy a province of France? Is the kingdom of Etruria, or the Batavian republic, a province of France? Oh, let all nations and all Sovereigns beware of admitting for a moment, or in the most indirect manner possible, a doubt on such a question! The occupation, the seizure, the annexation of these territories, are all alike acts of the most undisguised outrage and atrocity. "To root out these maxims, and the examples that support them, said the immortal Burke, "is a wise object of years of war." If, indeed, our ancient allies, the commercial cities and countries which have grown with our growth, the electoral dominions of our Sovereign, the free states which we have nursed with our care, and guarded with our strength—if all these could fall away, and change their nature, and become provinces of our deadly enemy, without a reason or cause in the old law of nations, or in the ancient principles of moral justice or equity—just as if a ravisher could seize upon my wife and daughter, and bar me from reclaiming them, by the mere plea that he *had* seized them—then, indeed, it would be on our part a foul treason to instigate the inhabitants of Holland and the coasts of the Elbe to take up arms against the Corsican who *calls* them his subjects; but as things really stand, such conduct is so far from treason, that it is wisdom and justice, and the dictate of the soundest policy; nay, it is a most imperative duty, which, if our Ministers have neglected, or have performed with dilatoriness and want of energy, they are chargeable in the face of Heaven, and to all posterity, with a guilt never to be absolved.

"To proclaim the dismemberment of my Empire," says Buonaparte, "is to proclaim perpetual war *with me*." The two last very significant monosyllables are indeed omitted; but they are essential to the accuracy of the sentence; and with the addition of them it is indisputably true, and incalculably important. To assert the necessity of separating Holland from France does not certainly preclude any rational ground of treating with the latter Power; because on no rational ground whatever could the union of Hamburgh with France be maintained; but it does preclude all treaty with Buonaparte, because his personal safety depends on his maintaining unimpeached all the acts of his personal violence. Things ill begun make strong themselves by ill, and one moment's return to faith and honesty might deprive him of the fruits of a whole life of lawlessness and rapine. Whatever title it may please the French people to give him as their Chief Magistrate, (which, whether we shall recognize or not, is matter for future negociation), yet as far as respect the countries beyond the limits of France proper, he is so far from possessing any claim to the name of Emperor, that he can only be considered as a robber and usurper. Reason, therefore, forbids us to acknowledge his pretended Empire; and this is not a question of power only. Woe to the Statesmen who wickedly confound questions of power, with questions of right, and of those moral securities, by which mankind hold all that is dear in human life!

The crown of all the vices of this most vicious man is his impiety. Weighed

down, as he is, with a load of guilt, which should make him dread the very name of Heaven, he dares to threaten England with the Divine judgment for opposing his crimes. If we are to be "the victims of anarchy and civil war," it will not be for supporting other nations in a virtuous struggle for their liberties and independence; but because we turn aside from this great and sacred duty to the petty squabbles and disgraceful biekerings of those, whose passions ought to be restrained and kept in subordination to the great interests of morality, and decency, and social order.

The next sentence of the speech presents us with a sad monument of weakness and fallibility, in a human being who claims in certain respects a character of infallibility. The Pope has signed a concordat, which at length is published, and which, having hitherto entertained sentiments of respect for his personal character, we cannot read without the deepest regret. In substance it amounts to this, that acquiescing in the annexation of the territories of the Church to the French empire, he shall nevertheless retain all the marks of Pontifical sovereignty; receiving and sending Ambassadors, and administering his domains by his own special agents, with entire freedom from all imposts: that he shall administer the affairs of the Church as formerly, in France and Italy; and that as a new and especial benefit, he shall nominate to the bishopricks to be established *in Holland and the Hanseatic departments.* Bishopricks in Holland! where the proposed erection of new sees was one of the first complaints which led to the foundation of independence in the 16th century; and where by the general agreement of 1583, it was enacted, that the Evangelical Religion should be exclusively professed in the seven United Provinces.

The Pope, then, has made himself a party to the usurpations of the Corsican, unmindful of the solemn warning of the Scriptures, "When thou sawest a "thief, thou consentedst unto him." He has acted thus because this Thief, this Usurper, "has inspired him with a confidence, that he will grant his powerful protection to the numerous wants which Religion suffers in the times we live in." *He*, an open scoffer at religion, a professed enemy of Christ, a spoiler of churches, a patron of atheists, is to take the Catholic faith under *his* protection! Oh! wilful blindness, Oh more than childish and drivelling imbecility!

"The French dynasty reigns and shall reign in Spain." This short phrase needs no comment. It is aptly followed by another laconic sentence, "My policy is not mysterious."

Our review of this insolent speech is drawing to a close, without our having discovered any statements of fact which can justify the amplitude of it's promises, or the audacity of its threats. We look in vain for the resources, foreign or internal, on which this modern Thraso relies, for recovery from the desperate situation, into which he has been plunged. He talks, indeed, of the love of fifty millions of subjects. Strangely attractive must his gentle conscriptions, and mild confiscations be, if all these fifty (it should be forty) millions can have already acquired such sentiments, since a very considerable number of them have only been honoured with the name of subjects within these two years. We think they will soon be to be reckoned in another class; and the very great soreness which the speech betrays in regard to the dismemberment of the Empire, convinces us that Buonaparte thinks so too. However, his subjects, be they few or many, are distinctly told, that as long as the war lasts, they must hold themselves ready to make all kinds of sacrifices,—they are told, that in order to meet the expences of the campaign, he wants great resources; and yet this is laughably enough followed up by an assurance, that no new burthen whatever shall be imposed. The simple truth is, that to answer his boasts in the slightest degree, an army of 350,000 men, at least, must be raised, disciplined, armed, provisioned, and sent forth, and this from a reluctant population, and an exhausted treasury. The thing is physically impossible, and Buonaparte well knows it to be so; and his pretence of doing it is only used as a cloak to deceive both his enemies and allies. Of these latter, and their promised co-operation, it became him to have spoken distinctly, if he could have given any satisfactory account. All Europe is looking with breathless anxiety to the conduct which will be observed by the Emperor of Austria. The singular situation of Prussia cannot be viewed without interest. Denmark is placed under very critical circumstances. Yet not an allusion, not a hint is here given of the movements which may be expected from either of these powers. The only ally of the tyrant, that is specifically named, and named with compliment, and evident delight,—let the friends of Mr. Madison note it well,—is the free Republic of America!

The foreigner whom we mentioned on Saturday, as having arrived from France, and having had some interviews with Ministers, is not named Claremont, nor does he belong to the house of Peregaux and Co. of Paris. His name is Bassan; he has been known to be employed on political missions before now, and during his present stay he has had three interviews with Lord Castlereagh. These circumstances put together, do certainly give some colour to the prevalent belief that Buonaparte is trying some underhand art of negociation. We are glad to learn, "that Minister will not listen to any overture for negociation, except in concert with our allies, *Russia, Spain*, and *Portugal*," nor do we know why *Naples* should be excepted; but we think, that in the present circumstances of the world, too much openness cannot be given to transactions of this nature. Time is a great object with Buonaparte. Every moment that he is employing in knitting up his broken alliances is precious; but still more valuable, in his eyes, is the suspicion which any sort of mystery on our part will serve to cast over British honour and good faith.

LONDON March 15.

Yesterday, at two o'clok, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers except the Earl of Mulgrave. The Lord Chancellor left at four o'clock; the remainder of the Cabinet remainrd sitting till near five. The Council was summoned by the Viscount Castlereagh, supposed to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the dispatches from Viscount Cathcart, at Russia, by Mr. Lisle, the King's Messenger, who arrived at the Foreign Office on Saturday, accompanied by two Officers; one of them had an interview with the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, soon after his arrival.

Yesterday morning General Hope arrived in town unexpectedly from his mission to Austria, to which place he went about six weeks since. He proceeded to Viscount Castlereagh's house, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in St. James's square. Afterwards the General had an interview with the Prince Regent, at Carlton House. Mr. Kaye, the King's Messenger, who accompanied the General to Austria, is left there. It is conjectured, the General is come home for fresh instructions, and that he will shortly return.

Government, we understand, yesterday received dispatches from Lisbon. It was shortly after reported, that they contained an account of a victory obtained by General Hill over the French; but, on inquiry, we learned that they do not bring any intelligence to that effect, or any other of importance.

A letter from the head-quarters of Sir Rowland Hill's division of the army, dated Coria, 16th ultimo, states, that a fever had made its appearance in the 39th Regiment, and which had lost 70 men by it in the course of a month.—The 28th and 39th Regiments, were stationed at Casa de don Gomes, and the 24th Regiment at Casillas, five miles from the former place.—These Regiments were remarkably healthy. The enemy had made no movement lately in that quarter.

Captain Bonner, an Austrian officer, is arrived in town with dispatches from the Court of Vienna. He is the precursor of Baron Wessenberg, who is charged with proposals for opening a negotiation for peace; but whether in conjunction with France or not, we have not learnt. Captain Bonner arrived direct from Gottenburgh. He has delivered his dispatches at the Foreign Office.

We have received Paris Papers to the 9th inst. They state that Bonaparte has been able to raise a new army of 200,000 men and is preparing to set out to assume the command. In the same article, however, giving this information, he has greatly lowered his tone. Instead of promising great victories, he boasts only that he has nothing *to fear*.

Two Gottenburgh Mails have arrived, with letters and papers from that city to the 9th inst. At the date of the latest authentic accounts which had reached Gottenburgh, the city of Dantzic, though vigorously pressed, had not surrendered on the 30th Feb. We have the Russian and French accounts of a sortie attempted by the garrison on the 26th. The former says that it was made on the side of Oliva, with 2,000 cavalry, and that the assailants were repulsed with loss. No other particulars are given. The French, on the contrary, assert that the Russians sustained a loss of 2,000 men killed, 800 prisoners, and six pieces of artillery. The little credit which this assertion might obtain, is destroyed by an unfortunate acknowledgment that Dantzic was victualled for half a year only. A few weeks ago, our readers may remember, that the French papers contained an assertion that it was victualled for two years. Probably this is made to prepare the Parisians for the intelligence of its fall. There is no mention of any intention to relieve it. The resistance made by Dantzic retarded the occupation of Berlin by the Russians only a few days. The French garrison, under Marshal Augereau, were there on the 21st. On the preceding day 1,200 Cossacks presented themselves in the vicinity. The inhabitants manifested a strong inclination to join them; but were prevented by the French, who recovered from their alarm on discovering the number of the enemy. The German Papers under the influence of the enemy say, that the Cossacks were repulsed, and the Prussians tranquillized; but we are assured, in private letters, that this was not the case; that, on the contrary, they took post in the city, to await the arrival of a considerable body of infantry, that they had been joined by a great number of Prussian, and that they were intercepting the French communications on every side. The French had collected horses and waggons, and were giving other indications of retreat, so that there can be no doubt of the city having been entered by the Russians on the 24th ult. as is confidently asserted in letters from Copenhagen.

Two Dutch Gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Labouchiere and Borski, arrived in town on Saturday night, from Holland, on a mission to the Russian Minister. By the vessel in which they came passengers we have received Dutch Papers to the 9th instant, but they do not supply us with intelligence of importance.

WHITEHALL, FEBRUARY 1, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the Honorable George Cranfield Berkeley, Admiral of the Blue, Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bart. Lieutenant General William Keppel, Lieutenant General Sir John Doyle, Bart. Lieutenant General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Major General James Leith, Major General Thomas Picton, Major General the Honorable Galbraith Lowry Cole, and Major General the Honorable Charles William Stewart, to be Extra Knights of the most Honorable Order of the Bath.

LONDON, March 16.

General HOPE, whose return from the Continent we announced yesterday, has brought with him the Treaty of Concert and Alliance between this Country and Sweden. The particulars have not yet transpired; but the effect it will have in the general cause is likely to be of the utmost importance. The Crown Prince of SWEDEN, in consequence of it, will immediately, it is reported, put himself at the head of a Swedish force to act in Germany against the French, and to unite itself to the native German force, which, under the present circumstances, may be swelled to any amount. It is believed that an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Prussia, is definitively arranged; and, it is added, that the King of PRUSSIA has issued a proclamation from Breslau, calling upon all his subjects to rally round him, and arm against the French.

The Swedish Ambassador, we understand, has received a courier, announcing the entrance of the Russians into Berlin on the 24th ult.

Lord WALPOLE is reported to have returned to Petersburgh.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived last morning with letters and papers from that city to the 10th inst. from which we have made the following extracts:—

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 6.

A Danish brig is ordered to be fitted out immediately for a person of distinction, supposed for England. Riots continue in Hamburgh, &c.— Dantzic was not taken on the 27th ult. but its surrender was hourly expected.

GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 9.

The last Mail from Copenhagen informs us, that the French have entirely left Hamburgh, Altona, Lubeck, and all the adjacent country, great quantities of Colonial produce are already importing, and the continental system no longer exists. Many of the French Douaniers have been killed at Hamburgh, and it is said that in Hanover at least 20,000 of the peasants are in arms.

No accounts have yet been received of the fall of Dantzic, but it appears from the last accounts that the commanding works are taken and its surrender inevitable.

A Corunna Mail arrived last morning, with papers to the 3d instant. The following extracts corroborate the previous accounts of large drafts from the army in the Peninsula, having marched for France:—

CORUNNA, FEB. 26.

By a person worthy of credit, very recently arrived here from Biscay, we know that there have passed through Irun for France, 17,000 Frenchmen; this intelligence, joined to what we receive from all other parts, inclines us to believe that they are retiring.

MARCH 2.

Two companies of our hussars were surprised in Benevente, some of whom remained prisoners.

The French continue sending convoys from Burgos to France.

OVIEDO, FEB. 17.

According to letters from the Montana, it appears certain that there have already marched from the Peninsula for France 15,000 men.

A Mail arrived on Sunday from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the *Sandwich* packet. Government also received Dispatches from the Marquis of WELLINGTON, dated February 24, an extract of which has been published in *The Lisbon Gazette*, as follows:—

Extract of an Official Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington to his Excellency Senor Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated Head-quarters, Frenada, Feb. 24.

"LISBON, MARCH 1.—Since the enemy retired across the Tormes, as I stated in my last dispatch to your Excellency, and his troops left their cantonments, those of the Upper Tormes again joined on the 19th inst. in Piedrahita, Congosto, El Barlo, and Avila, and on the 20th, a corps of near fifteen hundred infantry and one hundred horse, under the command of the General of Divison, Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attack the post of Bejar, occupied by Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, with the 50th regiment and 6th Portuguese Cacadores, which were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, of the 50th regiment.

"The surprise did not succeed, and the enemy were repulsed with loss, being pursued to some distance by the 6th Cacadores, commanded by Major Mischel."

"I enclose Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison's letter, by which your Excellency will perceive that the Colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th Regiment and 6th Cacadores."

"The enemy lately united in Benevente nearly five or six thousand men, from their garrisons on the Douro, and last week made an excursion beyond the Esla, towards the part of Puebla de Sanobria."

"I have no information of the enemy's having made any other movement."

LONDON, March 6.

A female named Mary Meighan, died lately at Donaghmore, at the very advanced age of 129. She had perfect recollection and memory until the last two years. During the last 30 years of her life, she lived in the greatest penury and distress, and would not afford herself any kind of natural support, relying for subsistence on the aid of a generous Public: yet, after her decease, there were found buried under the place where she lay, 1600l. which her son-in-law now possesses.

MARCH 8.

Yesterday the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace:—

"*Windsor Castle, March 6.*

"His Majesty since the last report has been generally tranquil, but rather less so during the last week."—(Signed as usual.)

New York Papers have arrived to the 30th of Jan. containing intelligence from Washington to the 24th of that month. On the 20th, a confidential Message was received by the House of Representatives from the President, upon which a discussion took place with closed doors on that and the following day. It was said to be accompanied by voluminous documents, and was supposed to relate to the negociation with France. A British squadron, consisting of two seventy-fours, a frigate and a brig, was cruizing off Cape May.

Quebec and Montreal papers have been received to the 12th February. Sir George Prevost returned to Quebec on the 6th December, after an absence of four months in the district of Montreal.

A letter from Halifax, dated the 6th ult. says, it is probable, you have not heard of the melancholy event which occurred at Sidney, about a month since, for which, I am sorry to say, a Captain in the navy and three Marines are now confined, and are to be tried for the murder of a constable, and other acts of outrage. The circumstances attending it are thus related:—Capt. Evans, of his Majesty's sloop Recruit (who lately exchanged from the Martin) was lying at Sidney, waiting for some transports to load coals for Government use. He had shewn symptoms of derangement on his arrival, and had, more than once, attempted to take improper liberties with the wife of one of the inhabitants, and attempted to force an entrance into his house. The man made a complaint of the matter to a Magistrate, who granted a warrant for Captain Evans's apprehension, which he heard of, and when he next came on shore he brought two armed marines, and they were joined by a third, who was on shore on liberty. With these men, he, as usual, went towards the house, and was met by the constable, who, in the scuffle that ensued, was shot; and a Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Twining, his hurried to endeavour to quell the disturbance and restore peace, was stabbed in the dew and narrowly escaped with his life. Capt. E. and the three Marines are now in Sidney gaol, and will be tried in the beginning of March. The Recruit afterwards put to sea with a convoy, from which she parted company, and is supposed to have gone to Bermuda to acquaint the Admiral of the circumstance."

MARRIAGE.

At Samarang, on the 1st instant, Mr. F. E. Hardy, to Miss Maria Margaret Geyrold.

DEATH.

"At Allahabad, on the 6th April, Lieut. Charles Rowning, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment N. I.—His conduct through life in every situation was the result of religious and honorable principles grafted on a mind naturally noble, and directing the impulses of a tender and generous heart. Beloved and regretted by his Relatives and intimate Friends, who could alone apprecate his merits, and observe his uniform performance of all the amiable and endearing duties of domestic and social life, he descended to the grave in the flower of his age esteemed even by those who were not honored with his Friendship, and affording in the last solemn hour an example of Christian fortitude and resignation. His brother Officers deeply lamenting the loss of a worthy Man, a dear Friend, and a sensible and pleasant Companion, will ever affectionately cherish the memory of his various virtues."

(*See Supplement.*)

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should not be trusted with any direct authority in the nomination of spiritual functionaries in these realms. If he scrupled not to violate his sacred functions to recover the property of the Church, we see not what compunctious visitings would prevent him from violating them in his interference in the nomination of Catholic Prelates here in order to obtain an addition to the patrimony of St. Peter. We do not say or suspect that such interference could operate injuriously to the State upon any Catholics in these kingdoms; but as the case is possible, and according to every appearance his Holiness might be tempted, it is the duty of the Legislature to guard against the danger.

From the acuteness of the Catholic feeling upon this point, it is likely to constitute the greatest difficulty. As any suggestion that may tend to remove that difficulty cannot be superfluous, we venture to thrown out the hint, that as the Catholics will not consent to give the *Veto* to a Protestant Sovereign, the check desired may be obtained through a Commission of Catholic Prelates of approved principles and character. Such an expedient would insure an unimpeachable domestic nomination, and leave to the Pope only a barren duty of spiritual confirmation.

PARIS PAPERS.

Paris, Dec. 18.—On the 5th December, the Emperor, having called together at his head-quarters at Smorgony, the Viceroy, the Prince of Neufchatel, and the Marshals Dukes of Elchingen, Dantzic, Treviso, the Prince of Eckmuhl, the Duke of Istria, acquainted them, that he had nominated the King of Naples his Lieutenant-General, to command the army during the rigorous season.

His Majesty, in passing through Wilna, was employed several hours with the Duke of Bassano. His Majesty travelled *incognito*, in a single sledge, with and under the name of the Duke of Vicenza. He examined the fortifications of Praga, surveyed Warsaw and remained there several hours unknown.

Two hours before his departure he sent for Count Potocki, and the Minister of Finance of the Grand Duchy, with whom he had a long conference.

His Majesty arrived on the 14th, at one o'clock in the morning, at Dresden, and alighted at the house of his Minister, Count Serra.

He had a long conference with the King of Saxony, and immediately afterwards pursued his journey, taking the road of Leipzic and Mentz.

M. De Montesquieu, Aid-de-Camp of the Prince of Neufchatel, dispatched by the Emperor from his head-quarters at Selitche, on the 2d of December, with dispatches for the Empress, arrived at Paris last night.

General Nansouty, First Equerry to his Majesty, arrived at Paris a few days since.

Bonaparte arrived at Paris.

Paris, Dec. 19.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Paris yesterday at half past eleven at night; he received the Princes, Grand Dignitaries, the Ministers, and great Officers.

The Duke of Cadore took the oaths before his Majesty, in quality of Minister Secretary of State, *adinterim*, in place of Count Daru, who remains, till further orders, with the army, performing the functions of Intendant General.

His Majesty has charged the Bishop of Nantez with the administration of his chapel, in the absence of the Grand Almoner.

L'Orient, Nov. 25.—The Commissary of Police, at L'Orient, having received information that three English agents had been landed a few days since on the Island of Honat, with a design to penetrate into the Morbihan; notice of the circumstance was given on the 21st November to Captain Molini, Commandant of the Imperial Navy, of the four departments. This officer immediately dispatched his Majesty's lugger Alert, to seize the Brigands. The Lieutenant of the lugger arrived in the evening of the 22d, at the anchorage of the Island, and landed at midnight, at the head of a detachment from his vessel, with which he went to the house where it was supposed they lodged. They found the whole three. The moment the Lieutenant entered, they fell on him and his party with pistols and poniards; determined to force their way out. After a desperate struggle to overpower them, it was found necessary to shoot them. There was nothing found about them but pistols and poniards. Their Chief alone had a small paper of poison in his pocket. They were recognized to be Depiege, alias Debar, Deguern, alias Sans-Souci, and Droz. Their papers and instructions were found by Lieutenant Allanioux, in a portmanteau, and were immediately forwarded to Capt. Molini, who sent them to the Police. These miserable wretches only obtained lodgings by threatening the inhabitants of Honat. This event will deter the Spies of England from returning to this Island. The Quarter Master Person, who attacked Deguern, received several stabs of the poniard in his clothes. The artilleryman Allcau, received a ball in his left side, but the wound is not dangerous.

PARIS, *Feb.* 14.

To-day, Sunday the 14th of February, his Majesty, the Emperor and King departed at one o'clock from the Palace of the Thuilleries in grand state, to proceed to the Palace of the Legislative Body. Salvoes of artillery announced the departure of his Majesty from the Thuilleries, and his arrival at the Legislative Body. (Here follows the route the procession took.)

The President of the Legislative Body, and 25 deputies, received his Majesty at the bottom of the stair-case, and conducted him to the apartment prepared to receive him.

The deputation from the Senate and the Council of State, having taken their places, her Majesty the Empress being seated in the tribune in front of the Emperor's throne, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen Hortense, and surrounded by the officers of her household, the diplomatic corps occupied a tribune to the right. The Emperor having rested himself in his apartment, went to the hall of the Legislative Body, preceded by his suite. On the entry of his Majesty, all the deputies arose. His Majesty seated himself upon the throne.

The Princes Grand Dignitaries, &c. having taken their places according to their ranks, the Emperor being seated, the Grand Master of the ceremonies took his Majesty's orders for opening the sitting.

The Prince Vice Grand Elector demanded his Majesty's permission to present to him the Members of the Legislative Body lately elected, and allow them to take the oath.

One of the Officers called over the names, and the oath was taken.

This being finished, the Emperor delivered the following speech :—

"Gentlemen, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body.—The war, again lighted up in the North of Europe, offered a favourable opportunity to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They made great efforts. All their hopes were deceived—their army was wrecked before the citadel of Burgos, and obliged, after suffering great losses, to evacuate entirely the Spanish territory.

"I myself entered Russia. The French arms were constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, Polotsk, Mohilow, Smolensko, Moscow, and Maloyaroslavitz. The Russian armies could not stand before our armies—*Moscow fell into our power.*

"Whilst the barriers of Russia were forced, and the impotency of her arms acknowledged, a swarm of Tartars turned their parricide hands against the finest provinces of that vast empire, which they had been called to defend. They in a few weeks, notwithstanding the tears and despair of the unfortunate Muscovites, burned more than four thousand of their finest villages, more than fifty of their finest towns, thus gratifying their ancient hatred, under the pretext of retarding our march, by surrounding us with a desert. We triumphed over all these obstacles! Even the fire of Moscow, by which, in four days they annihilated the fruits of the labours and cares of four generations, changed in no manner the prosperous state of my affairs. But the excessive and premature rigour of the winter brought down a heavy calamity upon my army. In a few nights I saw every thing change; I experienced great losses. They would have broken my heart, if, in these great circumstances, I could have been accessible to any other sentiments than those of the interest, the glory, and the future prosperity of my people.

"On seeing the evils which pressed upon us, the joy of England was great. Her hopes had no bounds. She offered our finest provinces as the reward of treason. She made as the condition of peace, the dismemberment of this vast Empire; it was, under other terms, to proclaim perpetual war.

"The energy of my people under these great circumstances, their attachment to the integrity of the empire, the love which they have shewn for me, has dissipated all these chimeras, and brought back our enemies to a more just consideration of things.

"The misfortunes produced by the rigour of hoar frost, have made apparent, in all their extent, the grandeur and the solidity of this empire, founded upon the efforts and the love of 50,000,000 of citizens, and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries in the world.

"It is with a lively satisfaction that we have seen our people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and of the united departments, rival Old France, and feel that there is for them no future hope, but in the consideration and the triumph of the Grand Empire.

"The agents of England propagate among all our neighbours, the spirit of revolt against Sovereigns. England wishes to see the whole Continent become a prey to civil war, and all the furies of anarchy; but providence has designed herself to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war.

"I have signed with the Pope a concordat, which terminates all the differences that unfortunately had arisen in the Church. The French dynasty reigns, and will reign, in Spain. I am satisfied with all my allies; I will abandon none of them—I will maintain the integrity of their States—the Russians shall return into their frightful climate.

"I desire Peace; it is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the Treaty of Amiens, I have proposed it in a solemn manner. I will never make any but an honourable peace, and one conformable to the interests and grandeur of my empire. My policy is not mysterious, I have stated all the sacrifices I could make.

"So long as this maritime war shall last, my people must hold themselves ready to make all kinds of sacrifices, because a bad peace would make us lose every thing, even hope, and all would be compromised, even the prosperity of our descendants.

"America has had recourse to arms to make the sovereignty of her flag respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If she terminates it by obliging the enemies of the Continent to acknowledge the principle, that the flag covers the merchandize and crew, and that neutrals ought not to be subject to blockades upon paper, the whole conformable to the stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, America will have credit from all nations. Posterity will say, that the old world had lost its rights, and that the new one re-conquered them.

"My Minister of the Interior will explain to you, in the Exposé of the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the still constant increase of our population. In no age have agriculture and manufactures been carried to a higher degree than in France.

"I want great resources to meet the expences which circumstances demand, but by means of the different measures which my Minister of Finance will propose to you, I shall not impose any new burthen on my people."

After the Speech, the sitting terminated; and his Majesty retired amidst acclamations.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

His Serene Highness the Prince Archchancellor of the Empire appeared on this day, Saturday the 13th of February, in the Senate, by order of his Majesty, the Emperor and King, for the purpose of presiding at the sitting.

His Serene Highness having been received with the usual ceremonies, caused the Concordat signed at Fontainebleau, 25th Jan. 1813, between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness Pius VII. to be read by one of his Secretaries.

CONCORDAT.

His Majesty the Emperor and King and his Holiness being inclined to put an end to the differences which have arisen between them, and to provide against the difficulties that have taken place in several affairs concerning the church, have agreed upon the following Articles, which are to serve as a basis for a difinitive arrangement :—

Art. 1. His Holiness shall exercise the pontificate in France, and in the kingdom of Italy, and in the same manner and with the same forms as his predecessors.

2. The Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires of Foreign Powers to the Holy Father, and the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Charges d'Affaires, whom the Pope may have with foreign powers shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as are enjoyed by the members of the Diplomatic Body.

3. The domains which were possessed by the Holy Father, and that have not been alienated, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts, and shall be administered by his agents or Chargés d'Affaires. Those which were alienated, shall be replaced, as far as to the amount of two millions of francs in revenue.

4. Within the space of six months following the notification of the usage of nomination by the Emperor to the Archbishopricks and Bishopricks of the empire and the kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall give the cannonical investiture in conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of this Indulto. The preliminary information shall be given by the Metropolitan. The six months being expired without the Pope having accorded the investiture, the Metropolitan, or in default of him where a Metropolitan is in question, the oldest Bishop of the province, shall proceed to the investiture of the new Bishop, in such manner that a see shall never be vacant longer than one year.

5 The Pope shall nominate to ten Bishoprick, either in France or in Italy, which shall finally be designated by mutual consent.

6. The six suburban Bishopricks shall be re-established. They shall be at the nomination of the Pope. The property actually existing shall be restored, and measures shall be taken for recovering what has been sold. At the death of the Bishops of Anagni and of Rieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six Bishopricks before mentioned, conformably to the agreement which will take place between his Majesty and the Holy Father.

7. With regard to the Bishops of the Roman States, who are through circumstances, absent from their dioceses, the Holy Father may exercise his right of given Bishopricks *in partibus* in their favour. A pension shall be given to them equal to the reveme before enjoyed by them, and they may be replaced in the vacant sees, either in the Empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His Majesty and his Holiness will, at a proper time, concert with each other on the reduction to be made, if it should take place, in the Bishopricks of Tuscany and the country of Genoa. as likewise for the Bishopricks to be established in Holland, and in the Hanseatic Departments.

9. The *Propaganda*, the Penitentiary, and the Archives, shall be established in the place of the Holy Father's residence.

10. His Majesty restores his good favour to those Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, and Lay-brethren, who have incurred his displeasure in consequence of actual events.

The Holy Father agrees to the above dispositions, in consideration of the actual state of the Church, and in the confidence with which his Majesty has inspired him, that he will grant his powerful protection to the numerous wants which religion suffers in the times we live in.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813. PIUS, P. P. VII.

LEMBERG, JAN. 27.

According to intelligence from Warsaw to the 20th inst. Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg maintains himself in his position at Pultusk, and thereby prevents the Russian General Sacken, who is posted opposite to him from moving forward. General Rynier has his head-quarter at Warsaw, General Durutte at Szulusk, and his advance posts extend as far as Stanislavow. The levy of recruits goes on with the greatest activity: a considerable number of them arrive from all parts to complete the regiments of the line and the cavalry.

Preparations are making for putting Thorn in the best state of defence. The garrison of that place, which consisted of 12,000 French has been reinforced by 3000 Bavarians. The command of this garrison is given to the Polish General Woyezinski.

BERLIN, FEB. 6.

The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl departed from Posen in the beginning of this month; he takes his route with the corps towards Custin, by the way of Landsberg. The report of Thorn having been evacuated by the French, and occupied by the Russians is not confirmed.

The last Konigsberg post is not arrived. By what we can learn, the Russians send detachments of Cossacks on the left bank of the Vistula, but it is not announced that their infantry and their artillery are moving forward. Their regular troops remain on the right bank of the Vistula.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 26th, and private letters to the 28th, contain nothing new.

POSEN, FEB. 6.

Numerous reinforcements of troops and many Generals arrive here. Several companies of sappers are arrived from the Oder. The troops who fought against the Russians having recovered from their fatigues, are anxious to appear again on the field of honour. The preparations for war continue without interruption. Posen has furnished thirty horsemen, armed, equipped, and mounted. The Viceroy has reviewed the troops arrived here.

VIENNA, FEB. 3.

Private letters from Hungary mention the arrival of a state-prisoner at Great Waradin. He is treated with great respect, and has a great number of domestics. Many persons think he is a foreign Prince, and chief of the secret Society of the Free Masons, designated by the title of "The Union of the Virtues," it is added that he has been arrested in consequence of the request of a foreign sovereign. He wishes to be incognito, and affects to speak only French and Latin.

VIENNA, FEB. 2.

The intelligence received from the interior of Russia confirms the preceding accounts of the penury suffered in that unfortunate country. The army is torn to pieces; it has lost a prodigious number of men by cold. It arrived in countries in which the French in retiring left nothing. Contagious disorders have made great ravages in it. The Government is very much embarrassed to recruit it.

The Russian Generals have, in truth, established hospitals in several towns, particularly in Lithuania; but these hospitals are badly organized: the sick want a number of things, and many of them perish. We knew that in these sort of things the Russians are ill informed.

The Russians have very few men in Podolia, Volhynia, and the Bukowine.

The last letters received from Turkey announce, that the affairs of Servia are at last upon the point of being settled. Widdin is still very closely observed by the Ottoman troops, without, however, its being either besieged or blockaded. There have been several affairs in the neighbourhood of that town; the troops of Mollah Pacha have experienced considerable losses.

PARIS, FEB. 13.

On leaving his Palace yesterday, his Majesty proceeded to visit the Prince of Neufchatel, lately arrived at Paris. His Majesty the King of Naples arrived at his chateau of Santo-Lucio on the 30th of January.

BRESLAU, JAN. 31.

We continue to enlist young men who are fit to serve as sub-officers of artillery. Fresh troops continually arrive in this place.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

Copy of a letter from Valladolid of the 17th of January, to the Minister at War, from General Count Reillo, Commandant of the Army of Portugal :—

Monsiegneur,—General Merlot, commanding the Cavalry of the Army, has sent me a report from General Boyer, with which I hasten to make your Excellency acquainted.

On the 15th, 200 horses of the 25th Dragoons, which had been to Cayros for the correspondence, returned at six o'clock in the evening to Mayorga. The chief of squadron, Mathias, who commanded them, learning that 400 horses, of Marquinez's band, had arrived at five o'clock in the evening, at Valderas, immediately refreshed his cavalry, and conjointly with the chief of battalion Deleau, of the 27th, and 300 men belonging to that regiment, he immediately marched upon that village, where he arrived at five o'clock in the morning. The band was shut up in it: all who attempted to escape were drowned in the Sea, and all who endeavoured to offer resistance were killed. The prisoners shall be conducted to head-quarters, and the 150 horses which have been judged proper for service, will serve to remount the dragoons or light cavalry. This affair does much honour to the Chief of squadron Mathias, who conducted it with all possible skill, and to the Chief of the 47th Battalion, and the troops under the orders of these two officers.

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1813.

THE COURIER, Dec. 5

LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Nothing stirs the gall of Opposition so much as those tributes of well-earned praise, which the Irish nation so repeatedly pay to the distinguished talents and public merits of Lord Castlereagh and his gallant brother Major-General the Honorable Charles Stewart. The magnificent public dinner lately given to the later at the Exchange Rooms, by the Corporate Body of Belfast, and what passed on that splendid occasion, whilst it amply demonstrates the popular attachment to the House of Stewart, displays at the same time a just contempt for its political opposers.

On the health of the heroic General being drunk, as proposed by the Mayor of Donnegall, he thus addressed the company:—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—It has been my fate, since my entrance into life, to have been placed in many trying situations, but I candidly avow, I never found myself before in a predicament, in which I could so little acquit myself as became me, and as the proud occasion calls for.—Elevated as I now am, by the extraordinary marks of the approbation of my countrymen, the Gentlemen of Belfast and its vicinity—crowned by them with honours, as unexpected as flattering, what language can depict my pride, what expressions can do justice to the overflowings of a grateful heart. But while I claim your indulgence on this head, it would be uncandid not to admit, you have taught me the gratifying sensation, that I have done my duty as a soldier —I too well know the enlightened minds and spirit that animates and actuates this town, to suppose their favour and applause could be obtained by any other ordeal; but to have done my best in the situation in which I have been placed, to have sought opportunities of distinction is the characteristic of every Irish soldier—I have been particularly fortunate since my entrance into my military career, to have been protected by the first Captains of the age, commencing with Sir Ralph Abercromby, next with Sir John Moore, whose intimacy and friendship I never can forget, and lastly, and you will admit not least, with the first General of the age. To have done one's duty under such men is not a wonder. I, as one, claim this credit—You reply by an accumulation of honours, which my services had they been much more distinguished, could by no means have entitled me to.—That it ever will be the whole object of my life to merit by increased exertion in that career, you have now rendered doubly animating to me, by the public favour you have bestowed, I trust you can well believe.—When decorated with the applause of such men as I now address, a new stimulus arises, a new field opens; heretofore I had only my own humble line to consider, now I bear your honours thick upon me, I hope I shall only part with them with life; and that I shall leave them as an unsullied legacy to those brave and heroic spirits which spring from our soil; and Ireland and Belfast will never want sons to claim that glory with which you have this day covered me.

"Next to my own sensations, your hearts will feelingly enter into the happiness you have bestowed on my venerable parent, now present. If the best of fathers (and who can not appreciate that appellation) can derive, at an advanced age, complete contentment and bliss, he may hail it, who sees his offspring enjoying the public voice of praise, more exuberant and rich than all the honours of the Crown. That father now witnesses one of the first towns in the kingdom uniting to elevate his son with the Gentlemen of its vicinity, and with those of the first consequence and property in the adjoining county, whom, from his infancy, he has been connected with by the most endearing ties.

"Your feelings will know how he must estimate this. Forgive me, if I have diverged from the expressions of my gratitude, to which I meant to have confined myself, to give utterance to that ecstacy, which I know at this moment fills my aged parent's breast. I shall not trespass farther, than to assure you, that in being a perpetual candidate for a continuance of your approbation, I shall endeavour never to appear before you in a less favourable light than on the present occasion."

This speech was naturally received with a peal of applause.

The health of the Earl of Londonderry and his other gallant son, Lord Castlereagh, were next proposed and enthusiastically drunk with three times three; to which, after most handsomely marking his own acknowledgments, he thus replied in the absence of his eldest son:—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—I am conscious in what a critical and trying situation my son is placed, I can full well appreciate the arduous and difficult duties he has to fulfil to his King and Country from the trust reposed in him; yet knowing the zeal and integrity of his mind, and that no selfish views will ever warp him from using his best exertions to serve his Country, and to promote the security and prosperity of the Empire, I cherish the hope, that he will not hereafter be found undeserving of your sanction and approbation."

After toasts, Colonel Coulson said—although they had done so heartfelt a homage to his Royal Highness's merits, on his health being given, he could not refrain from the gratification of proposing "his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the brave Hussar Brigade;" which being enthusiastically drunk, General Stewart rose and said—

"I cannot drink that toast as a Hussar, without expressing my admiration of the Illustrious Personage in that character. It has been my good fortune to witness my Royal Master's extraordinary abilities as a cavalry officer, indeed my own early lessons were under his Royal Highness, and on this subject I do not presume to state my sentiments alone, but those of every other officer who has seen his Royal Highness with troops in the field —I am satisfied no individual in the service is more completely master of the admirable system of tactics, which has brought our army to such unrivalled perfection, or is more eminently qualified to judge of its discipline, besides which, his Royal Highness's known perspicuity, his correct eye, quickness, and knowledge of ground, all mark him out as a great commander; and had it been his Royal Highness's fate to command armies instead of this imperial kingdom, his fame would not have been less transcendent than it promises to be in that great and arduous undertaking. In stating this I fear to be thought presumptuous, but when the toast was given by Col. Coulson (as a hussar) I cannot withhold the emotions it excites."— Received with peals of applause

LONDON, December 25.

NORTH AMERICA.

American and Halifax papers, the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 19th ult. were yesterday received in town. From these we have extracted the most material part of the important documents relating to the overtures to and from this country, that accompanied the President's Message.

The first is a letter from Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh, dated 24th Aug. last, in which he says, "I am authorised to stipulate for an Armistice to commence at or before the expiration of 60 days after the signature of the instrument providing for it, on condition that the Orders in Council be repealed and no illegal blockades be substituted for them, and that orders be immediately given to discontinue the impressment of persons from American vessels, and to restore citizens of the United States already impressed.

"As an inducement to Great Britain to discontinue the impressment from American vessels, I am authorized to give assurance that a law shall be passed (to be reciprocal) to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the United States."

He then proceeds to state, that "his Lordship will not be surprised that he has presented the revocation of the Orders in Council as a preliminary to the suspension of hostilities, when it is considered that the Act of the British Government of the 23d of June, ordaining that revocation, is predicted on conditions the performance of which is rendered impracticable by the change known to have occurred since in the relations between the two countries."

Lord Castlereagh in a reply, dated 29th August, to the above letter, says: "that the overture made by Mr. Russel had been determined upon by the Government of the United States, in ignorance of the Order of 23d of June last—that it had been submitted to the Prince Regent, whose commands he had received to decline it—that as soon as it was apprehended that Mr. Foster would withdraw from the United States, in consequence of the declaration of war, measures had been taken to authorise the Admiral on the American station to propose a revocation of hostilities.

"His Lordship expresses his surprise, that as a preliminary the American Government should demand that we should desist from our ancient practice of impressing our own seamen from the merchant ships of Foreign States, on the mere assurance, that a law shall be hereafter passed by the American Government."

Correspondence between Sir J. B. Warren and the Secretary of State.

"*Halifax, Nova-Scotia, Sept.* 30.

"Sir,—The departure of Mr. Foster from America, has devolved upon me the charge of making known to you for the information of the Government of the United States, the sentiments entertained by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, upon the existing relations of the two countries.

"You will observe from the enclosed copy of an Order in Council, bearing date the 23d June, 1812, that the Orders in Council of the 7th of Jan. 1807, and the 26th April, 1809, ceased to exist nearly at the same time that the Government of the United States declared war against his Majesty.

"Immediately on the receipt of this declaration in London, the Order in Council, of which a copy is herewith inclosed to you, was issued, on the 31st day of July, for the embargo and detention of all American ships.

"Under these circumstances, I am commanded to propose to your Government the immediate cessation of hostilities between the two countries, and I shall be most happy to be the instrument of bringing about a reconciliation, so interesting and beneficial to America and Great Britain.

"I therefore propose to you that the Government of the United States of America shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territory of his Majesty, or the persons or property of his subjects; with the understanding, that immediately on my receiving from you an Official assurance to that effect, I shall instruct all the officers under my command to desist from corresponding measures of war.

"Should the American Government accede to the above proposal for terminating hostilities, I am authorised to arrange with you as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain from the harbours and waters of the United States; in default of which revocation within such reasonable periods as may be agreed upon, you will observe, by the order of the 23d June, the Orders in Council of January 1807, and April 1809, are to be revived.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, and most faithful humble servant,

"J. B. Warren,

"*Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief, &c.*

MR. MONROE TO SIR J. B. WARREN.

"*Department of State, Oct.* 27, 1812.

"Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th ult. and to submit it to the consideration of the President.

"I am instructed to inform you, that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British Government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the United States and Great Britain, on conditions honourable to both nations.

"At the moment of the declaration of war, the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the United States of peace. Instructions were given at an early period to the late Charge des Affaires of the United States at London, to propose to the British Government an armistice, on conditions which it was presumed would have been satisfactory. It has been seen with regret that the proposition made by Mr. Monroe, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected, and that arms was offered, through that channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

Without further discussing questions of right, the President is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claims of the British Government is to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British subjects. In the practice, the commanders of British ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the United States American citizens. If the United States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service, and enforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode that the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British Government, and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused. A suspension of the practice of impressment, pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. If the British Government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the United States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulation by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of this negociation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agree, peace would be the result. If the negociation failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions, by recurring to war.

"I abstain from entering, in this communication, into other grounds of differences. The orders in council having been repealed, (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the United States) and no illegal blockades revived or instituted in their stead, and an understanding being obtained on the subject of impressment, in the mode herein proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities with a view to arrange by a treaty, in a more distinct and ample manner, and to the satisfaction of both parties, every other subject of controversy.

"I will only add, that if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment, in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being satisfactorily adjusted, the way will be open either for an armistice or any other course leading most conveniently and expeditiously to a general pacification.

"I have the honour, &c. J. Monroe."

To the above correspondence is added a letter from Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh, dated 1st Sept. expressing his surprize that his proposal of the 25th August has been declined, and requesting passports for himself, and informing his Lordship he is authorised to leave Mr. Beasly as Agent for Prisoners of War.

A letter is subjoined from Lord Castlereagh enclosing the passports, and allowing Mr. Beasly to reside as Agent for the Prisoners of War.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

The question respecting the claims of the Catholics, has, it appears, seriously occupied the attention of Government, and may possibly be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all parties, if the fact be that they are all equally desirous of an amicable final arrangement. Where, in a contentious agitation of a question involving deeply-rooted partialities and prejudices on both sides, a high tone has been assumed, much must be done in the way of mutual concession and conciliation before any lasting accommodation can be effected. Whatever is to be done in this way, however, is only to be accomplished by the interference of Government taking up the subject on broad national grounds—holding the balance between the parties—and regulating through the wisdom of the Legislature, the precise weight that should be cast into either scale in order to establish and maintain a perfect equilibrium and a just equiponderance.

We noticed, yesterday, in a paragraph which we copied from a respectable Evening Paper (*The Pilot*), of the preceding evening, that Mr. Charles Butler, the celebrated Catholic conveyancer of Lincoln's Inn, had had an interview with Lord Castlereagh, by his Lordship's desire; and had afterwards, pursuant to his Lordship's directions, prepared and deposited with his Lordship the draft of an Act of Parliament for the repeal of all the Penal Statutes against the Roman Catholic body; and that the measure was to be brought forward in Parliament under his Lordship's auspices, and supported, in all probability, as a Cabinet or Government question. We find by the Dublin Papers received yesterday that we were correct in that statement, as, at a meeting of the Catholic Board in that city on the 2d inst. Mr. O'Counel announced the same particulars to the Board, as having been communicated by letter to Mr. Grattan by Mr. Butler.

We are glad to perceive that a paragraph which appeared in most of the Papers. stating, that the Board of Irish Catholics would not communicate on the subject with Mr. Jerningham, Secretary to the English Catholics, in answer to a letter from him was not correct, and that on the contrary Mr. Hay, their Secretary, was directed to return "a courteous and respectful answer" thereto. The intemperance and violence of the Members of the Catholic Board had done so much to detach even their most strenuous advocates of the Protestant persuasion from their support, that, we trust, they have learned moderation from the experience they have had of the ill effects of violence, and will now descend to the prosecution of a constitutional object in a sober, rational, and constitutional manner.

With respect to the Bill itself and its provisions, we are as uninformed as we must be ignorant of the fate that may abide it in its progress through Parliament. We can scarcely, however, conceive it possible to pass any such Bill without some clause giving to the Crown a substantive *Veto* on the appointment of the Hierarchy. If the question were indifferent before, the recent transaction at Fountainbleau would render that provision absolutely indispensable. A Pope that would sell his conscience for his temporal patrimony,

[illegible]

Berlin, February [illegible]

[illegible]

Advertisement.

[illegible]

Advertisement.

[illegible]

Advertisement.

[illegible]

... Prince Paskiewitsch [illegible], has [illegible] the impossibility of the continuance of the war from the 4th January [illegible] to Galicia [illegible]. The following is the substance [illegible] ... Jan. [illegible] ... completely the fortress of Modlin was surrounded by our forces [illegible] ... to prevent all communication [illegible] ... outside.

The enemy endeavoured to [illegible] considerable quantity of [illegible] ... to Dantzic, but [illegible] ... was going to Dantzic [illegible] ...

On the [illegible] Jan. [illegible] ... quite a number of Russians at the [illegible] the Vistula [illegible] ... of that place was a fortress which [illegible] ... frontier [illegible] ...

[illegible]

... that those men that they would do nothing in opposition to operations.

In consequence of [illegible] the Russian [illegible] ... of the [illegible] ...

[illegible]

... Amsterdam, March 3.

General Morris and [illegible] ... from the Berlin Gazette, Feb. 28.

The Royal High Commissioners of [illegible] ... known by our public, that they will [illegible] ... and with further information [illegible] ... continue to use all possible means for the preservation of the city. They, therefore, [illegible] of the inhabitants, that they will place confidence in the Government, and serve in ... [illegible] ... conduct they have hitherto observed, and ... the questions of the police, the ... [illegible] ... of distinguishing ... [illegible] ... they will [illegible] ... greatest [illegible] ... [illegible] they ... occasion.

The Royal appointed High Commissioners of Government,

(Signed) GOLTZ, KIRCHEISEN, LOTTUM, SCHUCKMANN, BULOW.

Berlin, February 21.

PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of the Proclamation of the ... [illegible] ... the undersigned High Commissioners ...

[illegible]

... says, that the Emperor will [illegible] ... to Antwerp, which he [illegible] ... thought he will [illegible] ...

[illegible]

... the devastations [illegible] ... which at present [illegible] ... on the [illegible] state of the [illegible] ... Buonaparte [illegible] ... and also [illegible] ... of the [illegible] ... Never has there been an [illegible] of any great security [illegible] ... [illegible] ... the [illegible] ... in December. [illegible] ... out till ... of the [illegible], and the [illegible] ... [illegible] were thoroughly known, ... [illegible] ... It is necessary to [illegible] the study ... [illegible] ... from the [illegible] ... to the [illegible] of the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The following [illegible] the [illegible] ... of ordinary [illegible] ... not [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Upwards of [illegible] ... [illegible] ... and the greater part of [illegible] ... at the place of [illegible] ... on their way [illegible] ... [illegible] the result of [illegible]

Additional Supplement

TO THE

Java Government Gazette

SATURDAY, AUG. 14.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

An ordinance, dated the 13th of February, concerning masks during the Carnival, contains the following dispositions:—

Every individual, who during the Carnival, shall appear in the streets, squares, or promenades, masked or disguised, shall neither wear sword, stick, nor other arms.

No one shall assume a disguise of a nature to trouble public order, nor which can in any way offend decency and manners.

It is forbidden to all persons masked or disguised, and all other individuals, to insult any person whatever; to permit, on account of the Carnival, any attack; or introduce themselves by violence into shops and houses.

It is likewise forbidden to every individual, to insult or provoke persons masked or disguised.

Every person masked or disguised, invited by a police-officer to follow him, must immediately proceed to the nearest police-office, to give such explanation as may be demanded of him.

Those who act contrary to the foregoing dispositions, shall be arrested, and conducted before the Prefect of Police, who shall settle such administrative measures as belong to him, without prejudice to the proceedings to be adopted before the tribunals, as well against them as against their fathers, mothers, and others civilly responsible, according to law.

[illegible]

According [illegible] letters from Frankfort upon the Oder, a great number of men and horses are already united in that town, and in the rural communes on both banks of the Oder. Medicines arrive in abundance. Whilst these cares occupy the General Staff, we endeavour, but uselessly, to penetrate the intentions of the Russian army. One day it is thought from its movements, that it intends approaching the Vistula, and crossing that river; some parties even shew themselves on the left bank; the following day, new reports indicate that it is marching in the direction of Warsaw, giving reasons for supposing that it is against the Austrian, Saxon, and Polish corps, that the efforts of the enemy are directed. What we know for certain is, the presence upon the line of the Niemen of the greater part of the Russian forces, and the extreme need they have for refreshing themselves. The epidemic continues its ravages throughout all this line.

Old Prussia is already inundated with bills delivered by the Russians in exchange, rather than as payment for the immense supplies demanded for the military magazines. The isolated military also give bills in their lodgings. The inhabitants, to whom payment in specie had been solemnly promised, are a little astonished; but there is no hesitating with such protectors.

A misunderstanding between the Russian Generals is talked of. One would be justified in believing it from the irresolution which characterizes their operations. It has been remarked, that General Wittgenstein avoids being upon the same point with General Kutusow. The announcing of the arrival of the one is always the signal for the departure of the other. The thaw seems settled.

PARIS, MARCH 4.

We are assured that the Emperor will immediately proceed to Antwerp, where he will visit his squadron; from thence he will go to Amsterdam, that he may inspect the Helder, and the squadron in the Texel; that from thence he will proceed to Groningen, Munster, Osnabruck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, and that from this last-mentioned city he will take his head-quarters to Magdeburg.—*(Journal de Paris, March 4.)*

The developement of the force which is at present operating on the whole surface of the French Empire, is of itself sufficient to inspire confidence, and give assurance to the most timid minds. Never has been seen an example of such great activity; never has any Administration shewn more energy, nor been better seconded by the zeal of its subjects. His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Paris on the 18th of last December. It was not till the epoch of the 1st Jan. that the losses sustained by the army were thoroughly known, and that measures were taken for repairing them. It was necessary to assign the sundry contingents of the Conscription from the southern departments to the mouths of the Elbe, & from Finisterre even to the borders of the Arno and Tiber. The remounts for the cavalry, the transports of artillery, ammunition of all kinds &c. could not be commenced before the course of January, and yet, notwithstanding this, towards the middle of February, not only every thing was organized, but every thing was in motion. Upwards of 200,000 men were placed at the disposal of the military authorities, and the greater part of them have either arrived at the place of destination, or are on their way thither. Upwards of 20,000 horses, the result of voluntary gifts, were added to the numerous remounts which the Government furnished, on its part, and which will render the French cavalry more formidable than ever.

We have mentioned, with particular care, those departments, and even the individuals, who have hitherto given the most particular proofs of their patriotism, and of their devotion to the Sovereign. Never has the Conscription been raised with so much rapidity. At this moment all the departments rival each other in zeal and activity. The new conscripts are animated with the best spirit; and such is the aptitude of the French for military exercises, that a few will be sufficient to enable them to appear with honour in the ranks of our brave legions. What can a people, possessed of such astonishing resources have to fear, and whose Government is directed by a Chief of equal ability in the cabinet and in the field of battle.

Dantzic is attacked by the Russians, but Dantzic is provisioned for more than six months. That city, which both Nature and Art have rendered one of the strongest place in Europe, contains a numerous garrison, commanded by a General of equal bravery and experience. Every thing announces that the projects of Russia will fail before Dantzic, as in the same manner that the English forces were discomfited before the Castle of Burgos. The last exploit of Gen. Rapp, which was reported yesterday, under the head of Stettin, augurs most favourably. In a very hot affair the Russians, driven out of a strong redoubt, had 2,000 men killed or wounded. We have taken from them 800 prisoners, and they lost six pieces of artillery.

One circumstance which history will not fail to preserve, is, that notwithstanding the losses sustained by the army, occasioned by a cold equally vigorous as unforeseen, the Russians have never been able to obtain any advantage when they presented in line of battle before our battalions. Their inferiority in the field of battle is decided. They have also suffered great losses, their best troops have fallen under the walls of Smolensko, at Ostrowno, on the banks of the Moscowa, &c. Their army is composed of new levies; but we know that it requires many campaigns to give the boors of Russia that stability for which a few months exercise is requisite for French soldiers. Let us, therefore, leave our enemies to boast of successes which are neither owing to their courage, nor to the ability of their commanders. The Spring is coming on, and, to use the true military expression of one of our brave Generals, "The Spring will do us justice for their gasconades."—*(Journal de Paris, March 8.)*

March 8.

On the 25th of February last, his Majesty having reviewed the division of Gens d'Armes, which distinguished itself in a charge near Burgos, and which defeated the English cavalry, has granted the decoration of Legion of Honour to many of those brave soldiers, and expressed his satisfaction at their conduct.—*Journal de l' Empire, March 8.)*

The equipage of the Duke of Ragusa set out from his hotel, and took the road for Germany.—*(Same Paper.)*

GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 2.

A person who arrived here yesterday from Colberg, which place he left on the 27th ult. reports that a Prussian corps, part of General D'York's, had marched against Stettin. It was not known at the time of his departure that Dantzic had fallen, but there was no chance of its holding out more than a few days. The Austrians were expected to declare in favour of the Russians the first opportunity, and it was understood that in the mean time they would do nothing to oppose their operations.

In advancing to Berlin, the Russians crossed the Oder at Sevall, so unexpectedly, that they took 700 prisoners by surprise; the main body of the Russian army being supposed by Gen. Augereau to be only a corps of Cossacks, he sent two regiments to disperse them, but on discovering their mistake, they made a very precipitate retreat, and he narrowly escaped himself.

GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 8.

Admiral Morris and fleet arrived yesterday.

(From the Berlin Gazette, Feb. 23.)

The Royal High Commissioners of Government, hereby make public, that they have hitherto used and will hereafter incessantly continue to use, all possible means for the preservation of this city. They, therefore, request of the inhabitants, that they will place confidence in the Government, and persevere in the same laudable and peaceable line of conduct they have hitherto observed, and follow the directions of the police, the Marshal Duke of Castiglione having promised to treat the city with the greatest lenity, under whatever circumstances may occur.

The Royal appointed High Commissoners of Government,

(Signed) GOLTZ, KERCHEISEN,
LOTTUM, SCHUCKMAN,
BULOW.

Berlin, February 21.

PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of the Proclamation of this day, the undersigned High Commissioners of Government hasten to give publicity to the following Declaration of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Castiglione, for the satisfaction of the inhabitants:—

"It would be unnecessary for me, in reply to the letter with which you have this day honoured me, to renew the assurances I have given you of my good intentions for the peace, order, and welfare of the Capital, as I have reason to hold as undoubted you are convinced of them, much as I have endeavoured during my stay here to prove them to you; and I shall continue true to these my principles, so long as the conduct of the inhabitants shall not render a change in them necessary. My military preparations and directions are dependant on the designs of the enemy, which are to be met and prevented. He yesterday intended to take possession of the city, which I was obliged to prevent. In this case, and in whatever else may occur, every thing possible is and shall be done to diminish the evil consequences which the city might feel from it. You must certainly be convinced that these are my real principles, and I rely upon your tranquillizing the inhabitants.

"The undersigned Commissioners expect with confidence, and require of the inhabitants, and in particular of the Burgher Guards, to persevere in their hitherto laudable zeal in preserving the public peace and quiet; and further, to prove their loyalty to his Majesty our most gracious King, and their care for the welfare of their fellow citizens in the same praise-worthy manner as heretofore, by which conduct they will insure to themselves the approbation of his Majesty, and the thanks of their fellow-citizens.

Royal appointed High Commissioners of Government,

(Signed) GOLTZ, SCHUCKMAN,
KERSCHEISIN, BULOW,
LOTTUM,

Berlin, February 21.

POLICE ORDERS.

In the military movements which took place on the 20th instant, a number of divers effects, and even horses were lost.

Such inhabitants of this city as may have any such articles in their possession, are hereby required to restore the same into the Police Buildings of this city, on pain of punishment as cheats, in order that they may be returned to their lawful owners, who have already made application for that purpose.

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 28.

The Russians are expected in Hamburgh to-day. According to the latest accounts, they were only fourteen German miles from it, on the high road to Berlin.

Orders have been sent for the Danish sailors to return from Antwerp.

MARCH 2.

The Austrians are preparing to join the good cause.

FEB. 27.

After a bloody battle on the 18th, near Posen, 19,000 Russians entered Berlin on the 20th; 7,000 have remained there, and the remainder continued their route. Cossacks have been seen at Lentzin, fourteen miles from Hamburgh.

A Courier arrived this night to Government, and announced that the Russians were expected at Hamburgh to-day, which place the French Authorities have left. The whole of Prussia is reported to be in a state of insurrection.

ALTONA, FEB. 26.

On Monday last the populace of Hamburgh stopped some chests and casks of money, together with other effects belonging to the French Authorities. This brought on a skirmish with the Douaniers; the alarm became general; twenty were killed on both sides. All the bureaus of the Douaniers have been pulled down and ransacked; some of the Commissaries of police shockingly maltreated, and their houses pillaged; the Mayor was insulted in the streets; the cockades were torn from the National Guards; the eagles thrown down and trampled on, with many other excesses; the Douaniers from Lubeck have fled hither, and the tumult is general all over Hanover.

ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB. 16.

The Commander in Chief of the Armies, Prince Kutousoff Smolensko, had laid before his Imperial Majesty the continuations of the war from the 28th January to the 6th February. The following are the contents:—

Jan. 28.—After the arrival of our troops at Konigsberg, the fortress of Pillau was surrounded by our forces in such a manner, as to prevent all communication from the outside.

The enemy endeavoured to send off a considerable quantity of ammunition from thence to Dantzic, but was prevented by our detachments. A convoy of provisions, which was going to Dantzic, was likewise taken by us, together with its escort, consisting of one company.

On the 29th Jan. Adjutant-General Massiltschikow with his detachment took possession of Ostrolinska on the 26th, after the Austrians had retired from thence, their out-posts were a German mile and a half from that place. Lieut.-Gen. Count Pahlen is in the church village of Welike Sabelie.

Jan. 30.—Lieutenant-General Sacken's corps continues its march in the direction appointed for it.

Major-General Count Leuven has driven the enemy from Komoschin, and there made a Captain and 28 men of the Polish troops prisoners.

Feb. 1.—The Emperor and Field Marshal's head-quarters were this day removed to the town of Mlawa.

Feb. 2.—The enemy collected together at Dantzic, attempted, on the 26th, to make a sally with 2,000 cavalry, on the side of Oliva, but was driven back into the fortress with loss. Count Platow sends out strong parties to the river Oder.

Major-General Hawaisky's detachment has taken possession of Lauenburg, where they found a magazine, although not a very large one.

Feb. 3.—The Emperor and Field-Marshal's head-quarters were yesterday removed to Radzeone. A detachment of Cossacks, which preceded the columns of the Grand Army, and marched before the van-guard, yesterday entered Plosk, and immediately passed the Vistula, in further pursuit of the enemy.

A considerable magazine was found at Plozk, in which, amongst other things, were found 500 korez of oats, 6,000 centners of flour, 800 barrels of salt, &c. &c. A party detachment by Adjutant-General Baron Winzingerode has taken possession of Kowak, and there found a small magazine, established by the enemy.

Feb. 4.—Lieut.-General Sacken's corps has arrived at Sayneslawo, where he was joined by the corps under Lieutenant-General Prince Walkousky.

Feb. 5.—The Emperor and the Field Marshal's head-quarters are this day removed to Plozk.

Feb. 6.—The Parties of Cossacks which precede the main army arrived on the 4th inst. at Gombien and Gustinin, without having seen any enemy.—*(Stockholm Post Tidningar, March 3.)*

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